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Agricultural.

Proper Depth to Plow.

The depth of plowing is a question which must depend on many circumstances. I plow all of my own land from eight to ten inches deep. Much of it is sandy, and I manure heavily. The deeper such land is plowed, the better it will stand the drought, because the roots will strike deeper; and on light soils, however much the manure may be diffused, the roots of the grain or plants are sure to pursue and find it. On my heavy, clay soil, in turning over the sod after having—say once in a half dozen years—to exterminate the bad grasses and briars which spring up after a few years, I am suspicious that I have usually plowed deeper than is profitable. In a next experiment, for which I am preparing a large compost heap of night-soil and swamp mud, I propose to run the plow to the depth of about eight inches, apply the compost, harrow it well, sow my seed in August, or early in September. On such land, which has a strong affinity for ammonia, there will be a little loss by evaporation, and the young grass roots will find their food at hand for a start. In after life much of their nourishment is derived from the air and water; and the heavier portions of the manure they will have to seize upon, before it washes below their reach. For several years I have used the sod and subsoil plow, and run it a foot deep for my seed crops; but upon a good stiff clay, which has been plowed five or six inches before, I should deem such an operation dangerous. A deep soil is desirable everywhere; but it must be deepened gradually, unless bountifully manured. In our rocky soil, it is often impossible to plow more than eight inches, though I believe it is well established that a granite subsoil, taken even from the bottom of a well, would be more fertile, merely by exposure to the air, so that on such soils we have little danger to apprehend from deep cultivation.—New England Farmer.

Kicking Cows.

In most cases the habit of kicking is contracted during the first month after the cow has had her first calf. If, as is often the case, with well-fed heifers, the udder is a little feverish at the time, it is often impossible for the poor creature to stand still while the necessary milking is being done. Following the instinct of nature, she kicks; and, finding she is thus for the moment freed from pain, continues to do it till the anger of the milk is aroused, and then a bad matter is made worse.

It is better, in the first place, to tie the heifer by the head; then set your left shoulder gently but firmly against her, just back of her right shoulder; grasp firmly her right fore-leg with the knee, and with a strap or cord confine it fast in an elevated position. While standing on these legs she will find it difficult to kick so as to hurt you. Now take a convenient sized cloth and wet and wash the udder thoroughly with tepid or cold water, after which milk her as carefully and tenderly as possible, using at the same time such soothing language as is calculated to show her that you do not wish to hurt her; but let her struggle to ever so violent or provoking, mind the control of your own temper. An outbreak on your part will as certainly be productive of a bad effect upon the cow, as an echo will answer your own voice, or as your own image will be reflected in a mirror. Kindness combined with the perfect control you have over her in this situation, is much the best way of breaking her; and after a few days she will lift her foot as readily to have it tied as a horse will to be shod. Continue to milk her in this way till the soreness is gone, and she will find it a gratification to be milked, will often meet you as she sees you coming with the pail, and you will ever after find it easier to get along with her should her teats, by chance, get sore afterward.

Facts About Milk.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it is desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—fifty degrees of Fahrenheit—all the cream will, probably rise in thirty-six hours; but in seventy degrees it will rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account less cream is obtained in cold than in warm though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk is supposed to be the best for drinking in the spring, hence it would be the best for calves; in summer it is best for cheese; and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer. The cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and consequently, more butter. The morning's milk is richer than evening's. The last drawn of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.

The Crops Abroad.

The best authorities support the opinion that the wheat crop of England will reach a full average this year. At the same time it is not by any means anticipated that prices will be depressed much below the present level. The crop in France is below the average, and evidently much of the grain shipped from the Azof will find its way to Marseilles instead of Liverpool. The only country in a position to ship largely is America, and we presume our farmers may expect a demand for whatever they are able to export. Very unfavorable accounts have been received of the potato crop in England, though as yet the actual losses from disease are said to be trifling—certainly not in excess of last year. The yield of barley is good, though some is unfit for malting on account of the harvest rains. Oats, beans and peas are of a large growth, both as to quantity and quality. The second crop of hay has turned out large; and as the first cut was by far the largest ever recollected, there will be no want of good feed during the next eight months. As to Ireland and Scotland, the greater portion of the crops had been secured at our last advices, and report speaks favorably of this yield.—Country Gentleman.

How to Make Pork.

A correspondent of the "Dollar Newspaper," from Massachusetts, says: "My plan is, to purchase early and thrifty spring pigs, and to grow no more than I can keep well. These I feed through the summer with skim milk, the refuse of the kitchen, and a little raw bran. This keeps them in a good, thrifty condition during the warm months; and I consider it important that they be kept growing from the time that they are taken from the sow till they are fit for the butcher. When I commence digging potatoes I select the small ones and boil them, mash them, and mix in a little meal; this keeps them growing till the corn crop is harvested and ground enough to grind. I then feed cob meal, corn ground in the ear, for a week, and finish off by feeding clean corn meal three or four weeks before killing, always scattering the meal before feeding. Pigs treated in this way will weigh two hundred and fifty pounds each by the following January, and I have always found the pork of the best quality. This plan is the best I know of; but I doubt whether much profit can be realized by fattening pork for market as the prices of grain continue as at present.

The Yellow Locust.

I will tell you how I managed to get a grove of yellow locust trees. About twenty years ago I sowed half a pound of locust seed, in bolls, the same as I sow beets or carrots. I prepared my seed by pouring hot water on it, and letting it stand a few days. The next spring I took up my seedling trees, and set them out on a piece of ground that was so poor it would hardly turn over. I plowed some furrows twelve or fifteen feet apart, laid the roots of my seedling trees into them, about two feet apart, covered them with my hoe, righted them up with my hands, and let them go without further cultivation. At this time I have a beautiful grove of trees, straight and thrifty, and many of them long enough for fence-posts. The effect is wonderful. It produces ten times the amount of feed it did before the trees were set out. When I took possession of my farm, I found that acre had been skinned till it was almost worthless. Now it produces double the feed of any acre of pasture I have. I take no little pride in showing my trees, and the luxuriant growth of white clover under them.

Miscellaneous.

Dodging a Dun.

Some know how to do it, and can scent a dun at any distance, and can dodge him effectively. It is a knack acquired by long experience. If the dun, however, by his long experience becomes expert, the dunner stands a slim chance of escape. The dun becomes equally sensitive in detecting the debtor, and often are practised between the two, manoeuvres that would pale the reputation of even Napoleon himself.

We heard a story the other day of old Dr. G., of Portsmouth, which, though not having any very great relevance to the preceding paragraph, is nevertheless of the point as regards amateur dunning; for there is a wide difference between the amateur and the professional.

Dr. G. was a man of great integrity and worth, and his business habits were on the square—exactingly everything that was his own, and paying every man his due. He held a note against a gentleman of Hampton for some considerable amount, and wherever he met him the Doctor was ready, not in hand, for the payment of an installment. It became at last an agonizing dread with the debtor about meeting the Doctor, particularly at a time when troubled with a disease known in financial parlance as "short." But whenever he met him, the Doctor's dun would be anticipated by his debtor's movement for his pocket-book, and frequent payments were made without seeing the note at all, or inquiring as to the chances of its eventual payment. He knew that the Doctor was honest, and that it would be all right, and several payments were thus blindly made.

A great death of funds made him more shy of meeting the Doctor, and as he passed through the town, his eyes wandered in all directions to catch a glimpse of his dread, and avoid him if possible. He succeeded admirably for a while, and out-gathered the old man several times. But fate does not always favor the brave, and the Doctor from a distant position saw his victim in the distance, and he came to enter a store. He made all the haste he could, and entered the store just as his debtor dodged behind a rice cake.

"Didn't I see Mr. — come in here?" asked the Doctor.

"He did come in here, sir," said the shop-keeper, "but he has gone somewhere now."

The Doctor said he was not in a hurry, and could wait as well as not; he saw his horse at the door, and thought he would be back before long. The man remained hid, and the old Doctor waited a long time.

At last he went out. Shortly after Mr. — himself went out, and was just stepping upon his wagon, when the Doctor darted at him from a doorway.

"Well, Mr. —," said the Doctor, "you needn't dodge me any more; that note has been paid up these six months, and I have been trying to see you that I might pay you back twenty dollars that you overpaid me."

The recollection of hiding behind a rice cake to avoid being paid twenty dollars, haunted the man as long as he lived, and among other advice which he gave his children was this, contained in a couplet of

domestic poetry written in chalk on the old dresser:

"Never run
When you see a dun."

Past Ten Months Emigration.

The number of emigrant arrivals at New York during the month just closed, as shown by the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, was 16,986, of whom 9,045 were Germans, and 6,150 were Irish. The total number of arrivals since the 1st of January, according to the same authority, is as follows, with a comparison with the corresponding months of last year:

	1854	1855	1856
January	15,514	7,485	2,344
February	4,446	6,123	2,223
March	3,758	2,069	4,584
April	31,148	10,195	8,295
May	54,078	24,177	19,006
June	25,807	19,427	20,024
July	35,247	15,716	15,846
August	39,416	9,180	17,252
September	25,759	11,706	14,078
October	38,378	13,342	16,986

Total 272,551 119,420 120,649
The proportion of Irish and Germans arrived since the commencement of the year, appears from the following table:

	Total	Irish	Germans
January	2,344	584	584
February	2,223	220	424
March	4,584	1,040	1,205
April	8,295	3,237	2,220
May	19,006	6,516	6,303
June	20,024	6,015	5,045
July	15,846	5,068	5,005
August	17,252	5,080	7,789
September	14,078	4,286	5,217
October	16,986	5,561	7,515

120,640 37,457 46,291
The whole number of Irish who arrived at New York in the whole of last year was 43,048, and of Germans, 52,802.

An Impatient Jurymen.

An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:

You are all fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now here is one on your State, absolutely true. I got it from an eye-witness.

The District Court in one of your northern parishes was in session—'twas the first day of the court; time, after dinner, lawyers and others had dined and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home—I left Betsy a looking out."

"Ah," said one of the lawyers, "and pray, sir, what detain you at court?"

"Why, sir," said the countryman, "I am fetched here as a juror, and they say if I go home, they will find me, and they wouldn't do that, as I live a good piece."

"What jury are you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury? Grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or traverse jury? Dad-fetched if I know."

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the judge charge you?"

"Well, squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I can't know whether he charged anything or not."

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called court.

Brevity.

A merchant, at a season of business depression, received from one of his customers at a distance, in answer to a previous dun, a letter stating his difficulties and requesting time. The merchant pored his counting room with lowering brow, and stopping suddenly, turned to his clerk, and said: "Write to that man without delay."

The paper was ready, and the pen filled with ink; but not receiving any message for some moments, the clerk asked:

"What shall I write?"

"Something or nothing, and that very quick."

Back to his desk went the clerk, and rapidly moved his fingers over the paper. The letter was sent to the office, and by return of mail came a letter from the customer, inclosed the money in full. The merchant, with glistering eyes read the letter and hastening to his clerk, he said:

"What did you write to?"

"I wrote just what you told me, and kept a copy of the letter."

Going to his letter-book, and opening, he found the following:

"Dear Sir—Something or nothing, and that very quick. Yours, &c."

That letter brought the money.

under his waistcoat. Jimicks knows the symptoms.

Juliana says that she felt—oh my—as if she were in a bower of moonbeams sinking in a bath of effulgent hopes, beneath a blaze of balmy stars, to the tune of slow music.

Advertisements.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

Drugs, Books

GROCERIES,

Daguerotype & Ambrotype Stock,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Fancy Goods, and Everything else.
—ALSO—
BOOK BINDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MELODEONS, GILT FRAMES, &c.
Wooster, Sept. 1, 1856—2m3.

BAUMGARDNER'S BOOK BINDERY, WOOSTER, OHIO.

THIS celebrated institution is one of the best of the kind in the West. We are fully prepared to execute all jobs in the way of BINDING, RULING, BLANK WORK, &c., at Eastern prices.

Persons wishing any Binding done, will please leave their Books at CASKEY'S BOOK STORE, and the same will be promptly bound and returned.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.
Wooster, Sept. 1, 1856—2m3.

DAQUERRIAN & AMBROTYPE MATERIALS—Including Instruments, Apparatus, Cases, Chemicals, and everything used by Artists, will be found at the Column Building. Our stock is as large as any in the State, and prices will average lower. Orders are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted. Terms cash.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.
Wooster, Sept. 1, 1856—2m3.

PELTON'S OUT-DOOR MAPS.

We have the Agency for these celebrated maps, and will supply Teachers and School Districts at publisher's prices. New edition \$25. All orders enclosing cash will receive prompt attention.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.
Wooster, Sept. 1, 1856—2m3.

MELODEONS.—Lovers of music, why do you spend your best days playing on a Jew's Harp or cracked Accordion, when you can buy the best Melodeons at the Column Building for \$15 to \$150? Come up and see them.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.
Wooster, Sept. 1, 1856—2m3.

"Get out of the way, Old Seedy; I'm bound for Cohn's, this time."

"The First Thing You Know!"

CLOTHE YOURSELF!

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
CLOTHING!

Benjamin Cohn
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East with

Clothing for the Million!

Which he is determined to sell cheaper than the same kind has ever been sold in Millersburg before.

His stock consists in
Ready Made Clothing
Of every description, suitable for Fall, Winter and Summer. Dress Coats, of the finest cloth, made in almost every conceivable fashion; Over Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Shirt Collars, &c., &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS:
Such as Cloths, Cambrics, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., kept on hand in endless quantity and quality, and sold cheap.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.
Sept. 11, 1856. 2m

UPHAM'S LIFE OF John C. Fremont.

One handsome volume, illustrated—For 75 cents, at the BOOK STORE.

Valuable Books.

BARNES' Notes on the Gospel.
Clarke's Commentaries.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Joseph's Complete Works.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Camp Fire of the Revolution.
Library of Natural History.
The Christian Family Library.
The Apocryphal New Testament.
New's Biblical Antiquities.
The Elements of Moral Science, by Wayland.
Bacon's Sermons.
Pilgrim's Progress, with Notes.
Bryan's Holy War.

For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Millersburg, Sept. 4, 1856.

A BOOK YOU SHOULD BUY!

Three Score and Ten Parables
TOUCHING SLAVERY!
BY
A Former Resident of the South.

ALSO,
The Statutes in Force in Kansas
JULY 4, 1856;
A book of over 300 pages—well illustrated—For 50 cents. For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Oct. 2.

YOUNG'S KATHARON.—The immense popularity of this unequalled Teller article is entirely unprecedented. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 copies per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the Hair when it has fallen out, preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss, removing dandruff and keeps the Hair perfectly clean, while its delightful perfume renders it the pleasant article ever made. Sent everywhere by all respectable dealers, and is Millersburg at the BOOK AND FANCY STORE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

It is generally acknowledged by the Ladies that the Looking-Glasses kept at the Book Store are handsomer and cheaper than any they can get elsewhere. A few more left.

BLANK DEEDS—Neatly executed—for sale at this office. Try them, ye scribblers.

Musical Headquarters!

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS



FOR SALE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends of Music and the adjoining counties that he has made such arrangements with the leading Piano builders of this country and Europe as will enable him to furnish these elegant musical instruments at a lower price than the same can be bought for in either of the Western cities. These instruments are just up by him and warranted. A number of years experience as Teacher on the Piano gives him superior advantage in the selection of instruments of good tone. He has one in his room now, constructed in Germany, to which he would respectfully call attention.

MELODEONS.
He is also Agent for the sale of Melodeons manufactured by the celebrated Melodeon Company. These instruments are becoming very popular, and the place where they are sold is a great advantage to the Piano Company where they have been exhibited. They vary in price from \$20 to \$250.

He is also prepared to give instructions on either the Piano or Melodeon, and keeps the Melodeon at his room over Mr. Yeager's Drug Store, for his pupils to practice upon.

CHARLES KOLBE.
Millersburg, Oct. 14, 1856—16.

B.C.P.

To Freeze or not to Freeze,
That's the question. Whether 'tis wisdom to freeze, or to let it melt, 'tis only your own choice, and your own preference, and your own taste, and your own pocket, and your own health, and your own comfort, and your own convenience, and your own safety, and your own happiness, and your own glory, and your own honor, and your own fame, and your own power, and your own wealth, and your own influence, and your own position, and your own rank, and your own title, and your own name, and your own reputation, and your own credit, and your own respect, and your own esteem, and your own regard, and your own love, and your own affection, and your own friendship, and your own alliance, and your own connection, and your own association, and your own society, and your own company, and your own household, and your own family, and your own nation, and your own world, and your own universe, and your own God, and your own Savior, and your own Redeemer, and your own Comforter, and your own Helper, and your own Friend, and 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